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**SECRET**The JACHYMOV Mines: General Information

The Jachymov mines are being operated under an independent firm, namely: THE JACHYMOV MINES, NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, but in reality they are a subdivision of the CZECHOSLOVAK MINES, NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT with the Head Office located at PRAHA. The CZECHOSLOVAK MINES control all the mining in Bohemia and Moravia, and, to a certain extent, in Slovakia. The CZECHOSLOVAK MINES plenipotentiary for the JACHYMOV MINES is Ing. KOVAR.

The JACHYMOV Mines Directorate controls only the mining and search for deposits of the uranium ore in Bohemia and Moravia. The mining of other mineral ores is controlled by the PRIBRAM MINES, NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Directorate Building (in JACHYMOV) is located next to the Town Hall below the church; it is a 17th century building which belonged to the former owners of the mines. In 1947, a group of buildings belonging to the former tobacco factory was adapted to the needs of the Mines and in January 1948 a substantial part of the Directorate offices was transferred there. Only Sections of secondary importance - such as the Construction Section - remained in the old building.

For the present, uranium ore is being mined only in the JACHYMOV District and - to a very limited extent - in the NEJDEK District. It can hardly be expected that the mining of uranium ore deposits located outside the JACHYMOV District will be started within the near future as there is a considerable shortage of workers and, particularly, of experienced technicians. It should be added, however, that all the information contained in this report was gathered [redacted] prior to the end of February 1948.

1. The JACHYMOV Mines Directorate:

The JACHYMOV Mines Directorate is organized in the following manner:

Director General: Ing. CMEĽAK (until 25 February 1948  
Ing. HEGNER);

Deputy Directors: Ing. ZALUD; Ing. KAZIMOUR;

Technical Directors: Ing. VLSNAKOV (Russian); Ing. HRIB  
(Russian);

Directorate Council: Chairman: Name not given; Vice Chairman:  
Mr. JEZEK.

Sections:

1. Personnel: Chief: JUDr. SKALICKY-STEINER;

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2. Security: Chief: A Czechoslovak Army Major  
(name not given);  
Deputy Chief: KOCIAN (Army officer,  
rank not given);  
Chief of Workers' Militia: Lt. KORYMA;
3. Planning: Chief: Ing. KAZIMOUR;
4. Mechanical (Engineering):  
Chiefs: Ing. HULVA and a Russian  
engineer (name not given);
5. Electrical (Engineering):  
Chiefs: Ing. PARMA and a Russian  
engineer (name not given);
6. Mine Inspection:  
Chief: Name not given;
7. Construction:  
Chief: Name not given;
8. Materiel Procurement:  
Chief: Name not given; (this Section  
was headed by ACZEL until his  
death);
9. Accounting and Disbursement:  
Chief: Name not given; (until 25  
February 1948 this Section was  
headed by KOPECEK and PLACATKA);
10. Surveying: Chief: Name not given;
11. Social: Chief: Frantisek VACIK;
12. Transportation:  
Chief: Jiri (George) POVOLNY;
13. Control: Chief: Mr. CABLIK.

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2. Description of the Former Tobacco Factory Area

The Jachymov mine administration headquarters and offices are located in the former tobacco factory area at Jachymov. There are 17 buildings inside this area. They are used as office space, living quarters, mess hall, radio and paint shop, electric and carpenter shop,

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laboratories, ore grinding room for ore samples, blacksmith shop, garage, ware houses, boiler and heating plant, transformer installation, and school for Russian children.

### 3. Organization of the Mines:

From the technical viewpoint, the JACHYMOV Mines are divided into individual, independent enterprises or mines. Every enterprise or mine is headed by a responsible manager or supervisor to whom the necessary staff of technical and administrative officers has been assigned. On the basis of their size (area and the number of employees) and productivity, the mines and enterprises may be classified as follows:

- a. Mine BRATRSTVI (BROTHERHOOD), formerly EDELHUTSTOLLEN;
- b. Mine SVORNOST (CONCORD);
- c. Mine ROVNOST (EQUALITY), formerly WERNERSCHACHT;
- d. Mine ELIAS;
- e. Mine POTUCKY - SEJFY (formerly BREITENBACHSEIFEN);
- f. Mines ABERTAMY;
- g. Research (new deposits, surveying etc.) and Mining (actual) Administration;
- h. Ore Processing;
- i. Central Workshops and Garages;
- j. Central Stores and Warehouses.

### 4. Brief Description of the Mine BRATRSTVI:

There are 11 buildings located inside a fenced inclosure. The buildings are used for mine offices, living quarters, workshops, showers and locker room, ore processing and shipping room, and ore storage.

The BRATRSTVI (BROTHERHOOD) Mine is one of the oldest in the vicinity. It is located in a valley sloping up from the downtown (spa) section of the town in the north-easterly direction from the Hotel PRAHA, approximately 2 km beyond the former tobacco factory.

The mine itself is invulnerable (from the air) because the shaft is located 200-300 meters from the entrance; the entrance to the shaft proper and the engine room are protected by a 100 meters thick ceiling of rock.

The exploitation of the mine is very rational: The mine reaches the depth of 500 meters and the area (or space) of the mine is very large. The shafts have been dug especially in the easterly and southerly directions

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under the KLINOVEC Massif. The size of the area covered by the mine is illustrated by the fact that the underground passage in the southerly direction under the SUCHA Mountain (formerly DURNBURG) is 2 km long.

As the mining pits are located deep underground, this mine, unlike the others, is not flooded during the spring thawing period or during heavy rains; the ore is comparatively clear, considerably hard and containing a good deal of pitchstone (Czech: smolinec). The contents of pure metal amount to 2 - 7%. From time to time a vein is hit whose ore contains a considerably higher percentage of pure metal (up to 20%).

The electric power is supplied by the OSTROV-JACHYMOV branch of the Western Bohemia Electric Power plants (Zapadoceske elektrarny), (electric potential 22,000 V). At the mine a transformer station (100KW) has been built.

The mining machine is electrically operated (alternating current, 380V) and has been adapted to mining in the depth of 700 meters.

The manual mining machines are driven by 3 electrical compressors with the total intake of 40 m<sup>3</sup> of air per minute.

In this mine, air drill hammers of easily obtainable types are being used exclusively; the older ones are of German origin - such as "Flottmann" and "Demag" - the newer ones of Czechoslovak origin - "Vitkovice".

The drilling in the pits is invariably accompanied by water ablutions in order to prevent the ore-dust from rising in the air and thus to check the spreading of the so-called JACHYMOV miners' disease (cancer of the lungs). The drills have a caliber of 32-36 millimeters so that sticks of the explosive "Dynamon" (base diameter 30mm, length 150mm) may easily be inserted in the holes. The explosive charges are set off either by a primer cord or electrically.

As can be seen from the attached chart of the Mine BRATRSTVI (Fig. No. 2), a dump for explosives is located next to the pile of processed ore. This dump has the capacity of 20 tons; it is the central dump for all the mines of the JACHYMOV Directorate.

At the Mine BRATRSTVI there are, in Source's estimation, about 600 civilian employees. This number includes the miners, technicians, office staff etc.; it further includes 150 German specialists and approximately 50 Russian miners and office workers. In addition to the above number, the Mine employs about 400 German PWs. In the adjacent PW camp, however, there are approximately 1,000 internees. The remaining 600 are being used as laborers in the central workshops and warehouses, as miners in other mines in the vicinity, as hands at the railroad station for loading and unloading etc. The German PWs in the camp and while working on the surface are guarded by the Workers' Militia. While working outside the area of the Mine BRATRSTVI they are guarded by the SNB.

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The Workers' Militia are armed with the "Maulicher" rifles, Model 95.

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[redacted] the monthly output of the mine fluctuates between 140 and 200 tons.

Up to 25 February 1948, Mr. LEVY had been the Mine Manager. He is an expert, a good organizer and well acquainted with the local conditions. Being a member of the Czech National Socialist Party he was suspended 25 February 1948 and around 6 March 1948 was given three days to move out of the JACHYMOV District.

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[redacted]  
The unofficial technical manager of the Mine BRATRSTVI is a Russian mine engineer whose staff consists of 2 Russian geologists and 7 Russian technicians.

The road leading to BOZI DAR past the establishment is closed for civilian traffic. Loitering in the vicinity of the Mine or taking pictures is severely punished by administrative courts (District Political Administration) or by the (Regional) Court of Justice on the basis of the Act Concerning the Security of the Republic.

Today the formal management of the Mine BRATRSTVI is in the hands of a mine engineer (who has a German name), but the technical management has passed completely in the hands of the Russians. As a consequence, the output has probably increased considerably at the expense of regularity. Manager LEVY kept a number of reserve shafts idle for the event that the veins which were being exploited run. After his dismissal all known deposits were tapped and it may be expected that a sharp drop in output will occur when the present veins run out.

#### 5. The Mine SVORNOST (CONCORD):

There are 15 buildings located inside a fenced inclosure at the Svornost mine. They are used for various mine activities.

The Mine SVORNOST is the second oldest mine in JACHYMOV. It is located in the upper section of the town, above the Town Hall and the church on a little plateau of the southwestern slope. The buildings belonging to the Mine are comparatively new, have been built within the last 20 years (or, at least, repaired within that period). The building above the mine pit faces the church; on its front wall there is a golden emblem (God's eye or a sparkling precious stone) in a triangle whose base is 1.5 m long. This building has a mining tower (about 10 m high) with 2 windlasses covered by a little roof.

The pit is about 600 m deep, has many stories and is well equipped. In the last few years the output of this mine has been very low as only passageways along the veins have been cut; only last year were the ore deposits tapped again but only in certain sections of the mine as this

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mine is the only source of radio-therapeutic water used in the JACHYMOV spas. The water is drawn up from the lower stories into a large tank on the eighth story and from there channeled by a pipeline to the mouth of the passageway in the neighborhood of Hotel PRAHA (formerly Hotel Miracle).

The labor force of the Mine SVORNOST consists approximately of 300 men including 100 German specialists and some 15 Russian miners. In addition to these there were about 200 German PWs assigned to work here; their number has now increased by 100 or 150.

The technical staff of the Mine consists of one Technical Manager, 7 Czech and 3 Russian technical employees, 2 machinists and 4 inspectors (supervisors). The administrative work is done by 3 office workers.

The output of the mine (after the re-opening of some untapped deposits prior to February 1948) fluctuated between 20 and 30 tons monthly with a tendency to rise. The pure metal content fluctuated between 1 and 5%.

The Technical Manager of the Mine, PROKES, a member of the Czech Socialist Party and Czechoslovak legionary in Russia during the First World War, was dismissed from his post after February 1948 and replaced by Vaclav ARCHMAN, a Communist without any education or qualification.

Adjacent to the Mine, there is an oil and fuel dump of the (entire) JACHYMOV Mines Directorate. (For the exact location of the dump see the attached Fig. No. 3.)

The technical equipment of the mine consists of the following: a mining machine, electrically operated (alternating current) and suitable for mining in the depth of 700 meters; 3 compressors driven electrically having the intake of 20 m<sup>3</sup> of air per minute (manufactured by the VITKOVICE Iron Works); 2 transformers (50 and 30 KW); a machine for sharpening the drills of the pneumatic drillers, American made and delivered by the UNRRA; and hand operated mining machines of the same type as those used in the Mine BRATRSTVI.

The mine suffered a little calamity at the beginning of this year: The bottom story was completely flooded and the (State) spas (therapeutic baths) were put out of business for two months.

The Mine **SVORNOST** is connected by an underground passageway with the adjacent Mine ROVNOST (EQUALITY).

The Mine and the PW camp are guarded by the SNB; only at the entrance of the mine building there is a member of the Workers' Militia, armed with a rifle, controlling the identity cards of persons entering the building.

#### 6. The Mine ROVNOST (EQUALITY):

The Rovnost mine has 8 buildings located inside a fenced inclosure which are used to house the mine offices, machinery room, workshops, etc.

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The Mine ROVNOST is located about 4 km from the town of JACHYMOV in the southwesterly direction on a hill beyond NOVE MESTO (NEW TOWN). From the technical standpoint, this is the best equipped mine in the JACHYMOV area. It supplies the best quality of pitchstone (smolinec); occasional deposits contain as much as 22% of pure metal. The average content of pure metal fluctuates between 2 and 7%, the average output of ore being about 150 tons a month.

From 1945 until the first half of 1947 the Mine ROVNOST has been under the management of Vaclav HOSTA, who was highly qualified for his job; in 1947 he was replaced by Ing. STEJSKAL, a Communist. HOSTA became manager of the small, recently reopened mine (ELIAS) but even in this position he is subordinated to Ing. STEJSKAL.

Ing. STEJSKAL has a staff consisting of 1 Russian engineer, 7 Czech and 3 Russian mine technicians, 2 machinists and 5 Czech inspectors (supervisors). In addition to these, there are 4 Czech administrative officers and 3 Russian employees.

The labor force comprises about 400 civilians including a few Russian miners and about 120 German specialists. Up to September 1947 there were about 350 German PWs at which time their number was increased by 150. The PW camp is located within the area of the mine and is guarded by approximately 30 members of the SNB.

Civilian personnel are controlled at the entrance gate by members of the Workers' Militia.

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[REDACTED] There is a preliminary ore processing shop within the area. The ore is classified into two groups: The pure vein material constitutes the so-called extra class; the ore found outside the veins (but still containing from 0.25 to 1.5% of metal) forms the second group.

The mine has all the advantages of a well set up enterprise with the exception of the fact that it is difficult to get to the mine in winter-time. The entrance to the mine is situated 1,000 meters above the sea level; in approaching the mine it is necessary to overcome the altitude of 300 meters within a comparatively short distance.

All transportation of materials from the town to the mine, transportation of personnel and transporting of the ore to the Mine BRATRSTVI (for processing) is done by large trucks with powerful motors.

#### 7. The Mine ELIAS:

The Mine ELIAS is located in a valley between the Mine ROVNOST and the settlement of WERLSBERG, about 2.5 km north-west of the Mine ROVNOST; the mine was reopened after the liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1945. The entire surface plant - including the preliminary processing building - is made of wood. The pit reaches the depth of 200 meters and is connected

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by a passageway with the Mine ROVNOST.

The ore here is of the same quality as that found in the Mine ROVNOST and the deposits are about equally rich.

Until the end of November 1947, the above mentioned Mr. HOSTA had been the mine manager.

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The labor force of this mine comprises about 180 civilians including 40 German specialists; in addition to these, there are about 200 German PWs working in the mine.

25X1 The staff consists of a Czech manager, one Russian engineer, 6 mine supervisors (inspectors) and a Russian (woman) engineer-geologist who is in charge of the ore processing room. The output of the mine, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] amounts to 50 tons of high quality ore per month.

The old pile of processed (refuse) ore amounting to about 100 m<sup>3</sup> which had lain here since the time of the previous operation of the mine was transported during the summer of 1947 to the processing plant at the Mine BRATRSTVI as it contained a comparatively large quantity of radioactive material.

About 300 meters east of the Mine ELIAS a new (formerly deserted) pit was reopened. This pit, dug in the northwesterly direction (under the settlement of WERLSBERG) is very promising as far as radioactivity is concerned. The ore mined here will probably be routed to the Mine ELIAS for processing; technically and administratively this pit will probably be attached to the Mine ELIAS.

#### 8. The Inspectorate of the Western Section:

The mines and pits within the area of the villages of POTUCKY (formerly BREITENBACH), SEJFY (SEIFEN) and ABERTAMY, which have been reopened recently, are organized into the so-called Inspectorate of the Western Section (of the district). This Inspectorate is an organizational superstructure of 3 establishments, namely: The POTUCKY Mines Administration, The SEJFY Mines Administration and The ABERTAMY Mines Administration.

The post of Chief of the Inspectorate is held by Counsellor Ing. PERINA, who simultaneously is the manager of the POTUCKY (BREITENBACH) Mines. (The village of POTUCKY is the seat of the Inspectorate.) Up

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to the end of 1947, the organization of the Inspectorate was not completed. (This refers to equipment as well as administration.) The Chief of the Inspectorate has at his disposal 3 Russian engineers and 2 Russian - so-called - instructors who, according to rumors, are NKVD officers.

The offices of the Inspectorate are located in the village of POTUCKY (accounting office, pay office, storage of materials, central workshops and the oil and fuel dump). The offices of the POTUCKY Mines Administration and the offices of the Russian experts are also located here. The choice of the Inspectorate seat is temporary as, for example, the village of ABERTAMY is 13 km distant and the best choice would probably be HORNI BLATNA (formerly PLATTEN) which is 5-6 km distant from any of the 3 Mines.

#### 9. The POTUCKY (BREITENBACH) Mines Administration

The POTUCKY Mines Administration includes, in the first place, 5 old, recently reopened, mines designated as Mine "May 1st", Mine No. I, II, III and IV.

All mining establishments in this area (where silver was formerly mined) have been deserted for 100 years or more. It is the degree of radioactivity of the piles of processed (refuse) ore which have lain here for many decades (since the days of the previous operation of the mines) by which the rentability of opening a given pit is judged.

So far, the work at the Mine "May 1st" has progressed the farthest. The Mine is situated close to the road from POTUCKY to HORNI BLATNA. Facing the road there is a horizontal drift which (about 60 meters from its mouth) is connected with the surface by a vertical pit. The pit is about 20 meters deep. In the third quarter of 1947 an explosives dump was set up in the mine and 4 vein drifts were cut. In September 1947, two of the drifts started supplying ore.

Up to the beginning of the 4th quarter of 1947, three stories of the mine were reopened. Between the 1st and the 2nd story there is a slanting passageway approximately 40 m long. The 2nd and 3rd stories are connected by a vertical shaft 30 m long. (The passageway and the shaft are not continuous, that is, each is located in a different section of the mine.)

By now, the 4th story has probably been drained of water and ore is being mined on the 2nd and 3rd stories. By the end of 1947 the output of the mine had reached 20 tons a month. - The remaining four pits (Nos. I, II, III and IV) suffer from frequent inundations and as they had been deserted for a very long time they will have to be cleared of deposits of mud. [redacted] the pits Nos. I and II were accessible to the depth of 90 meters. A mining tower was constructed above the pit No. I in 1945 and a mining machine installed; this machine, however, was not complete at the time of delivery. It was designed for mining to the depth of 300 meters but can be adapted to lower depth. Before the mining tower was built the walls of the pit had been reinforced by concrete down to the depth of 20 meters (where the solid rock starts). Pit No. I will probably become the main mining pit (also for No. II and "May 1st").

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The labor force of the Mine POTUCKY consists of about 120 civilian workers (including 10 German specialists) and 300 German prisoners of war. The technical staff consists of 3 Russians, 5 Czechs and 2 (Czech) machinists. The administrative work (for the entire Inspectorate) is being done by 5 administrative officers.

Up to 20 September 1947, this establishment drew electric power (10,000V) from Germany. On that date, a new electric power line from HORNI BLATNA was completed (22,000V and 100KW) and a transformer station (220 - 380V) was built. The electric power installations were planned and constructed with the view of the scale of future operations of the mines. At present, all electric power for industrial needs of this area is furnished by the Western Bohemia Electric Power Plants; private homes, however, are still being supplied from Germany. 6 ✓

The present capacity of the compressors at the POTUCKY Mines is about 30 m<sup>3</sup> of air per minute; the actual consumption fluctuates between 8 and 12 m<sup>3</sup> per minute. There are 3 compressors, 2 made by the VITKOVICE Works, 1 delivered by UNRRA. The machine shop is equipped with a lathe (Wolman, 2,000 mm) and a drill sharpening machine made in the U.S.A. and supplied by UNPRA. The mining machine at the pit No. 1 is old and was brought here from the TESIN area (from the mine SUCHA in HORNI SUCHA). The mining tower was brought here from the mine No. II in SAUERSACK (District of NEJDEK).

The remaining 4 pits are equipped only with provisional windlasses hauling buckets whose volume is about 0.25 - 0.50 m<sup>3</sup>.

25X1 All five mines at POTUCKY are located in the immediate vicinity of  
the German (Saxony) border. Underground they are connected by passageways  
25X1 with the mines in Saxony. In JOHANNGEORGENSTADT (on the German side)  
about 200 meters from the border there is an uranium ore mine where  
25X1 operations are conducted on a large scale. [redacted] drilling  
and explosions could be clearly heard in the mines on the Czechoslovak  
25X1 side; it was believed that the German mine extended (underground) into  
the Czechoslovak territory. [redacted]  
25X1 [redacted] there were about 3,000 workers employed in the German mine where the  
leading posts and security services are completely in the hands of the  
25X1 Russians. The Russian experts employed in the establishments on the  
Czechoslovak side were visited from time to time by Russian Army officers.  
25X1 From the Czechoslovak side, however, only two so-called instructors  
(Russian) were allowed to cross the border freely, which [redacted]  
is a strong indication that they were NKVD agents.

#### 10. The SEJFY (SEIFEN) Mines Administration:

This establishment, too, consists of old deserted mines which are being reopened now. The main pit where mining has been going on since 15 May 1947 is called "Stesti s radosti" (German: Glück mit Freude -

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Happiness with Joy). The entrance to this pit is located between the villages of SEJFY and ZWITTERMUHL about 40 meters off the road. The passageway from the entrance to the pit is about 500 meters long and is cut approximately in the northerly direction. This pit (which at the level of the passageway is about 50 meters deep) reaches the depth of 160 meters and has five stories. Mining was started and discontinued here several times in the past. The mine has lain idle for about 30 years but this is the first time that uranium is being mined here; up to now it was mostly silver, zinc, copper and other metallic ores that were mined at SEJFY.

A good deal of preparatory work has been done here. There is, for example, a drift alongside the JACHYMOV vein extending about 1,600 meters in the easterly direction. Drifts along other veins, too, have been cut to a reasonable distance. Not all the veins, however, are radioactive.

In May 1947 (when the mining was started) it was expected that the monthly output would be approximately 20 tons. The output has been increasing from month to month, however, and today [REDACTED] it has exceeded 50 tons a month. The content of pure metal fluctuates between 0.25 and 5% with occasional deposits containing up to 7% of pure metal.

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The drilling is done by compressed air (pressure: 6atm) and is combined with water ablutions as in the other mines. The electric power is supplied by a power line leading from HREBECNA and extending as far as the mine "Bozi pozehnani" (God's blessing) located above ZWITTERMUHL. The length of the power line is approximately 6 km. There is a transformer station, a mining machine driven electrically (alternating current) designed for the depth of 200 meters. Next to the mining machine there are two high-speed compressors (VITKOVICE) driven electrically, each having the output of 8 m<sup>3</sup> per minute. Further installations at the mine include a small workshop, a storage of material and spare parts, and an explosives dump whose capacity is 50 q (metric cents).

The technical staff consists of the following persons: Ing. LITVINOV (Russian), Ing. ZUBOV (Russian), Ing. PIHYR (Czech), 2 foremen and 3 supervisors (Czech), and 3 Russian inspectors; in addition to these there are 2 German explosives experts, 3 administrative employees and the processing room manager (JURENKA, Czech).

The labor force consists of 130 civilians including 10 German specialists and 250 German PWs. [REDACTED] billets were being prepared for Russian miners who were to arrive with their families. - The PW camp and the barracks of the SNB guard unit (about 35 strong) are located in ZWITTERMUHL approximately 2 km from the mine.

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The following old mines belonging to the same establishment (SEJFY Mines Administration) are being reopened or searched for ore deposits:.

The tunnel PROKOP located about 600 meters east of the pit "Happiness with Joy"; it is open and passable for the length of 500 meters; radio-activity good.

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Within the area of the village MYSLIVNY two old tunnels - called ALLER SELLEN in old records - were reopened. They are passable for the distance of 600 meters and (one being cut directly above the other) they are connected by a slanting passageway. This mine had been deserted for 100 years. Its radioactivity has recently been established as being of a high degree,

Within the area of the village of ZWITTERMUHL - near the main road - the gangway of the mine "Sv. Trojice" (Holy Trinity) has been cleared for the distance of 500 meters. The radioactivity of the deposits has been ascertained. [REDACTED] two other mines were 25X1 being reopened in this area: "Bozi Pozehnani" (God's Blessing) and VILIAM (WILIAMSCHACHT). Also Gottes- Segen

In addition to these mines there are in the vicinity many other old, deserted mines containing radioactive materials; these will be gradually reopened. - Between the villages of ZWITTERMUHL and BREITENBACH at the foot of the slope on the right side of the road there is a spring reportedly containing 100% more radon (radioactive gas) units than the JACHYMOV radiotherapeutic water. Unutilized the water flows into the CERNY POTOEK (BLACK CREEK).

11. The ABERTAMY Mines Administration:

Within the town limits of ABERTAMY, too, old mines are being reopened. Up to the date of Source's departure, operations were started on three tunnels and two pits: One tunnel was reopened east from the center of the town about 800 meters from the main (ABERTAMY-JACHYMOV) road; another under the road about 500 meters from the town; and still another 500 meters from the second one between the road and the town swimming pool. About 1 km west of the town square an old pit was reopened and another one about 300 meters south (of the first pit). A transformer station (output 50 KW) was built near the first pit. The radioactivity of the deposits has been established but Source cannot furnish information as to the output of the mine. The labor force consists of about 80 civilians and 100 German prisoners of war. The technical staff comprises 1 Russian and 1 Czech engineer, 3 Czech and 1 Russian technical officers and 2 administrative employees. The PW camp and SNB (guard) billets are located in the former glove factory on the northern edge of the town near the town swimming pool.

12. Experimental and Research Enterprises:

The experimental and Research Enterprises Administration is in charge of all experimental and research projects involving radioactive minerals within the entire territory of Bohemia and Moravia. Its head office is located in the former JACHYMOV tobacco factory.

The technical director of experimental and research enterprises is Director Ing. SALUD (Czech). The Czechoslovak Law of the Mines states specifically that only a Czechoslovak citizen of Czech or Slovak nationality may hold the post of a mine director. The law further states that wherever possible such posts should be assigned to Czechoslovak Army

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officers (having the necessary technical training). - The real (technical) chief of the experimental and research enterprises, however, (during Source's stay) was Dr. Ing. VORONCOV (Russian) who was later (in summer 1947) recalled to MOSCOW.

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[redacted] Ing. HRIB (Russian: GRIB) is the finance (and materiel) director of the enterprises.

The Administration has two primary functions: 1) To ascertain the radioactivity of old, deserted mines and to equip them with all the necessary machinery so that they can be put in operation; 2) to search for new radioactive deposits. Once a new mine has been put on an operating basis it comes under the jurisdiction of the JACHYMOV Mines Directorate.

(The experimental mining described here covers the period up to the end of the fourth quarter of 1947.)

Within the town limits of JACHYMOV experimental mining was done in the heading called MARIE ANTOINETTE under the "Radium Palace Hotel" in the western slope towards the road between JACHYMOV and HORNI BRAND. The heading was cleared for the distance of 500 meters in the direction of the mines ROVNOST and SVORNOST; opening of three additional headings in the same direction was being prepared. In back of the former tobacco factory in the direction of the mine BRATRSTVI, at the point where the valley leading to the ski jump branches off, some experimental drilling was done. At the end of the valley behind the mine BRATRSTVI under BOZI DAR, an old heading was reopened and cleared for the distance of 700 meters.

Within the town limits of VEJPRTY, four headings were reopened but they were deserted again by the end of 1947 and the search was shifted to the area of SMIDEBERG, MEDENEC and PROSECNICE.

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In HORNI SLAVKOV, two pits were opened; today they are probably organized as independent establishments (i.e. have been transferred to the JACHYMOV Mines Administration) and are already producing ore. [redacted] a transformer station was being built there. The pits were under the supervision of 1 Czech and 1 Russian engineer who had at their disposal a staff of several technicians. The number of civilians employed there is unknown to Source; there were about 100 German prisoners of war working on the premises.

25X1  
Experimental mining was further conducted in the following localities: Around KRASLICE, in the vicinity of HORA SVATE KATERINY (ST CATHERINE Mountain), SCHONFICHT, DRMOULY, and between PLANA and FALKNOV (FALKENAU). Search for radioactive deposits was also conducted in the area of PILSEN, on the Czecho-Moravian Plateau, in Western Silesia and in the ERZGEBIRGE (Mountains).

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The establishment is equipped with large laboratories in which samples received from the receiving storehouse of the central processing plant are being analyzed. (Samples from individual localities and individual shipments are analyzed separately.)

25X1 In addition to these laboratories, the Russians have their own laboratories but [ ] doubts whether "any special activity" goes on in these laboratories. The Czech electricians who were from time to time called to these laboratories to repair their electrical equipment never noticed any special activity or apparatus. [ ]

25X1 [ ] the Russian engineers were greatly afraid of radioactive emanation and dust. 25X1

### 13. The Main Processing Plant:

The main processing plant for all the ore mined within the area of the JACHYMOV district is located at the Mine BRATRSTVI. The ore is first brought to the receiving storehouse where samples of individual shipments are taken and marked according to the (exact) location of their origin. The samples are sent to the laboratory. The ore is then strewn on wide running rubber belts from which workers (women) pick pieces of useless rock (by hand); only then is the ore crushed, mixed with water and spread on shaking tables. After this process, the ore is dried and put in cans which are then hermetically sealed. The cans are made of iron tin and have a volume of approximately 30 cubic decimeters. They are constructed the same way as those for the transportation of carbide (but are a little smaller). Filled cans are marked and stored in the shipping warehouse from where they are dispatched - reportedly to Russia - either by rail or by large trucks (TATRA - 111, 10 tons). 25X1

Up to June 1947, one special train a month was sent from JACHYMOV in the direction of PRAHA. [ ]

25X1 [ ] Since June 1947, because of the increase of output of the mines, one train a month has proved insufficient and ore has been transported also in trucks (TATRA - 111) routed through CHEMNITZ, Germany. These trucks are driven exclusively by Russian drivers.

The main processing plant and the preliminary processing rooms (located at the individual mines) was under the supervision of Ing. KOLYCEV (Russian) whose deputy was Ing. BRANDL (Czech). The plant has about 50 employees (women workers, German PWs and Russian foremen). The control, reception and expediting of ore is completely in Russian hands. (The control of preliminary processing rooms located at individual mines is in the hands of the Russians or 100% reliable Czech communists.)

### 14. Security Measures:

The entrances to all establishments of the JACHYMOV Mines are guarded by members of the Workers' Militia. Entry is permitted only to holders of special passes called "zavodni legitimace". The passes are printed on

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hard paper of light red color and are folded in half. On the top of the first page the firm of the establishment is printed; in the middle of the page appear the words: Zavodni legitimace, and under them the number of the pass. On the second page there is a photograph of the owner with his signature under it. On the third page there appears the holder's name, date of birth and occupation; and the bottom appears the designation of the section or establishment to which the pass holder has been assigned. Every pass is signed by the commander of the Militia and by the Director General of the JACHYMOV Mines, National Establishment. The fourth page is blank.

Lieutenant KORYMA commands the Workers' Militia which consists of about 50 members. Their uniform is dark grey with gold buttons. As headgear they use a flat cap with a shiny (or cloth covered) black visor and a gold braid. They are armed with "Maulicher" rifles or Russian automatic rifles.

As the pay of the Militia members is very low in comparison with other employees' wages and salaries (about 2,500 crowns a month) there is a considerable fluctuation of personnel within its ranks. The nucleus of the Workers' Militia in JACHYMOV consisted of former members of the Czechoslovak Eastern Army who were detailed to relieve the Russian guard unit (in 1946). The relief developed into a difficult operation which lasted almost 2 months; finally, the Russian soldiers had to be gotten out of the individual establishments by force of arms. The Russian guard unit was then transferred to Hungary.

The present commander of the Militia is the same man who brought the Czechoslovak guard unit to JACHYMOV in 1946. At that time, the unit consisted of Ruthenians (from Subcarpathian Russia) and Slovaks (and some Czechs from Volyn). Up to the present, replacements have been recruited from among various illiterates coming from Slovakia.

The Militia is subordinated to the Security Section headed by a Czechoslovak Army Major [redacted] whose 25X1 assistant is KOCIAN (also a Czechoslovak Army officer). In more important matters, however, his deputy is Dr. SKALICKY-STEINER, Chief of Personnel Section, Staff Captain and former Military Procurator of the Eastern Czechoslovak Army. During the February putsch, Dr. SKALICKY was appointed 25X1 chairman of the District Action Committee and later elected Representative in the National Assembly (for the KARLSBAD electoral district). [redacted]

25X1

In addition to the Army Major and Dr. SKALICKY, there is another important security officer [redacted] This man is 25X1

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25X1

not stationed in JACHYMOV, but in PRAHA and arrives when important matters come up.

the above three men decide with finality about the fate of the JACHYMOV Mines employees.

In addition to these security measures and personnel, the Russians have their own security officers who are called instructors. These "instructors", of whom there are about 10, ride on motorcycles and gather information about the German PWs, SNB guard units, Workers' Militia units, work on the surface and from time to time check upon the work in the mines. They take part in every investigation or interrogation of whatever nature. they are executive organs of the NKVD. Most of them wear dark blue civilian suits, black (rubber) raincoats and in wintertime black military sheepskin caps. None of them ever introduced by name (but only by the word "instructor").

#### 15. The German Prisoners of War:

Up to the end of August 1947 there were about 2,000 German PWs working at the mines; in August 1947 additional 1,500 prisoners of war arrived from Russia. All the new arrivals were subject to medical examination and it was ascertained that 50% of them suffered from (active) tuberculosis. The majority of them had skin diseases. They were in a pitiful state of mind and must have been badly mistreated; they were frightened and timid till they became acquainted with the new conditions.

All skilled workers in the JACHYMOV Mines during the war were German. In 1946 and 1947, the skilled artisans were deported and replaced by prisoners of war. Today the JACHYMOV Mines are fully dependent upon the PWs as far as skilled work (trades) is concerned because there are no Czech replacements available. Only about 10% of artisans are Czechs.

The prisoners are clothed fairly well but they are very poorly fed. In the fall of 1947, the quantity of food given to PWs was made dependent upon their output and divided in 3 classes. In order to receive the first class ration (which was the normal PW ration), the prisoner's foreman had to certify that his output was 110% of the normal. An output below 110% (down to 90%) entitled the PW to the second class ration. Prisoners with an output lower than 90% of the normal were given the third class ration which was miserable. Only the favored and indispensable PWs were getting class 1 rations. A foreman's dislike of a person was sufficient to keep him on class 3 ration for an indefinite period. The cigarette ration was similarly divided into classes: For a normal performance (one shift) on the surface 3 cigarettes, in a mine 5 cigarettes. For a better performance on the surface 5 and in a mine 8 cigarettes. - The PWs are billeted in barracks.

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**SECRET**16. The Status of Employees:

The following is an approximate list of monthly wages and salaries of the JACHYMOV Mines employees:

Laborers (women)	1,800 - 2,500 Kcs	
Laborers (men)	2,000 - 3,000 "	
Workers' Militia	2,500 - 2,800 "	
Artisans	2,500 - 4,000 "	plus overtime
Miners	4,000 - 7,000 "	(plus premiums
Miner's Helpers	2,500 - 4,000 "	(for ore mined
Janitors	2,000 - 5,000 "	
Office Workers (Lower)	3,000 - 5,000 "	(plus efficiency
Office Workers (Higher)	4,000 - 8,000 "	( Premiums
Univ. Graduates and Managers	8,000 -20,000 "	plus efficiency premiums

The substantial part of miners' income is derived from the premiums for the ore mined which (in cases of miners working steadily) amount to 8,000 - 9,000 Kcs per month. It is not unusual for a miner to receive a monthly pay of 24,000 - 28,000 Kcs. Workers and officers employed in places with a high degree of moisture receive rubber shoes, impregnable clothing and impregnable overcoats. All employees receive a ration of wood (fuel) gratis and can buy coal at the cost price.

17. Expansion of the Mines:

In 1946, with the departure of the then Director Ing. PACAK and the appointment of Ings. HEGNER and CMELAK a radical change in the activity of the Mines took place: Increase of output was stressed; the first Russians (in civilian clothes) appeared in JACHYMOV; the Experimental and Research Enterprises Administration was created and Ing. ZALUD appointed its chief. Soon the research establishment was filled with Russian engineers, geologists and geophysicists who started the search for radioactive deposits all over the area.

The recruiting of personnel started after the pay scale had been revised upwards and the premiums for the ore mined raised. Up to that date, the Mines employed about 2,000 people. When higher wages were offered, JACHYMOV, DURNBERG, MARIASORG and other towns and villages were soon full of newcomers seeking employment and high wages. The villages of SEJFY (SEIFEN) and POTUCKY (BREITENBACH) were filled up after the local mines had been reopened. The former poorhouse in OSTROV was turned into bachelors' quarters. A bus line between JACHYMOV, SEJFY and POTUCKY was established (for the use of the JACHYMOV Mines employees). The 1948 program includes, among other things, the building of central workshops, warehouses and garages in HORNI BRAND (now HORNI ZDAR) and the building of family houses in OSTROV near the road leading to JACHYMOV.

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Only the offices of the JACHYMOV Mines Directorate, Experimental and Research Enterprises Administration, the laboratories, the health research institute (whose Chief will be MUDr Eugen Petrackek), garages for personal cars and employees billets will remain in the former tobacco factory; the rest of the establishment will be moved to HORNÍ BRAND.

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